

## ATHENS POST.

A. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—\$2 a year, payable in advance, or \$3 at the expiration of the year.  
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.  
For advertising the names of candidates for office \$5, Cash.

Athens, Friday, March 24, 1854.

NOTES.—Delegates from this county to the Commercial Convention to be held at Charleston, S. C., on the 2d Monday of April, who design attending, are notified to call upon Thos. Vaughan, Esq., Secretary of the meeting, and procure certificates of their appointment.

GRAND DIVISION OF TENNESSEE.—We are requested to give notice that the East Tennessee Grand Division Sons of Temperance will meet at Madisonville, on Thursday, the 27th day of April next.

WE are again compelled to state, for the one hundred and thirty-ninth time, that we can publish no communication whatever unless a responsible name accompanies it.—The rule is one from which we will not depart under any circumstances.

ON our first page will be found the law in reference to the election of Judges by the people, and also, an act requiring Chancellors and Circuit Judges to hold their Courts at the regular terms.

THE communication in reply to "Maj. Downing," reached us too late for this week. It will appear next. There are always two sides to a question, and when one party has had a hearing, we cannot exclude the other, although the rejoinder may be a little too pungent. We must express the hope, however, that the controversy will be of short duration.

PROCURE TICKETS.—Persons before taking the cars should purchase tickets of the agents, as the fare is 20 cents more from any point on the road when a passenger embarks without a ticket. This is a regulation of the road, which the conductors on the trains cannot disregard without a violation of their duty, and we refer to it for the information of those who may be ignorant of its existence.

Nat. Taylor's majority in the First Congressional District is, as stated by a gentleman from upper East Tennessee, between four and five hundred.

THE Hon. J. C. GALT is announced as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge in this Judicial Circuit. Judge Galt is the present incumbent, having been elected by the last Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. CHAS. F. KEITH. He is now absent from his Circuit, having made an arrangement with Judge Alexander to change in order that the causes in this District in which he was incompetent might not be delayed and the parties put to additional costs. So far as we have heard any expression of opinion, Judge Galt seems to be discharging the duties of his station in an able and efficient manner.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—President Pierce sent a message to the House of Representatives on the 15th, in relation to the seizure of the American Steamer, Black Warrior, by the Spanish authorities of Cuba. The message is spirited and to the point, and will elicit the approbation of the country. It is time that Spain was made to render reparation for the outrages her official minions have committed upon American citizens.

TERRIC STORM.—A portion of this county was visited, on last Friday, by a heavy storm, of wind, hail and rain, which damaged the plantations and farms to a considerable extent. The timber was prostrated, barns and fences blown down, and in some instances whole fields of wheat were destroyed. We have heard of several persons who were caught in the storm and severely bruised by the hail stones, which were very large. The oldest inhabitant, who lives just two miles from town, says he never witnessed anything like it.

A CALL UPON MAJ. LYON.—A call has appeared in the Knoxville papers, from Anderson county, soliciting Maj. Thos. C. Lyon to become a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge. We do not know whether he has any aspirations for the place, but few persons are so well qualified, or whose election would be more satisfactory to the Bar generally or to the people of the State at large. He is not only qualified as a jurist, but possesses all the higher and better traits of character essential, in our estimation, to an honorable and competent discharge of the responsible duties pertaining to the Supreme Bench.

IT is gratifying to perceive a disposition manifested throughout the State to keep party politics entirely out of the judicial elections to occur on the 4th Thursday of May next. If this feeling continues to prevail, the result will be the selection of a most able and efficient Judiciary.

THE Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Athens, offers some valuable property for sale in the neighborhood of town. See advertisement.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—We learn from the N. Y. Tribune, that the election in New Hampshire, on the 14th, resulted favorably to the opponents of the Nebraska question, which was made an issue in the contest.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Information has reached us that a young man by the name of Wiley McNabb, was killed by lightning a few days since, in the neighborhood of Tellico Plains, Monroe county. He was in the field ploughing, and his horse was killed at the same time.

ERROR CORRECTED.—We committed an error last week, as we are now informed, in noticing the proposition to build a railroad from Knoxville to Nashville via "the direct route." We stated sixty miles would have to be tunneled. Later information says that it will not be necessary to tunnel more than twenty-six miles. We take pleasure in making the correction, as we would not mislead the public mind in regard to this or any other stupendous enterprise.

## FAILURES IN THE MAIL.

We have been informed the packet of papers from this office for Morganton, Blount county, reach that point very irregularly. They are put up in good wrappers, legibly directed, tied with strong twine, and deposited in the post-office here every Friday, whence they are as regularly started. We take more pains than anybody to have our papers properly put up and directed, and in the post-office at an early hour, and in this respect we never fail; and it is a great annoyance to know, after all, that the subscribers fail to receive them in due time through the carelessness or incompetence of persons beyond our reach. Complaints of irregularities and mistakes in forwarding mail matter are daily increasing, and they will continue to multiply as long as mail routes are let to the lowest bidders and the compensation of post-masters is maintained at the present niggardly and unjust standard. The mail department is the most important branch of the public service, and the system of economizing in its expenditures which has been adopted, while there is a surplus of thirty millions in the national treasury, is unworthy of any government, though it may be in keeping with a good many other experiments made by the different administrations that have existed since the time when Judge McLean managed the post-office business with such efficiency and satisfaction. Every four years we have a new post-master general, and every new post-master general thinks he must recommend or do some great thing to attract attention to himself, and then commences the work of innovation, alteration, new regulations, and change, (usually from bad to worse) and the consequence is the devil to pay generally with the whole mail service. Such has been the practice to a great extent for the last twenty-six years, and it will continue as long as men are appointed to responsible offices simply because they are whigs or democrats, and not because they are competent or qualified, and as long as the most important branch of the public service is administered upon a system of economy worthy of a huckstering speculator in the gingerbread and peanut line.

The clerical men of the North are memorializing Congress on the subject involved in the Nebraska Bill. In common with other citizens they have a right to memorialize Congress, or any other legislative body, upon any subject of public interest. But when they organize themselves into an exclusive body and seek to enter the halls of the national legislature, not as other citizens, but as preachers of the gospel and pastors of the people, they are forcing themselves beyond the legitimate limits of their offices, meddling in their clerical capacity with that which does not concern them as clergymen, and desecrating their calling, by trying to bring the power of the Church to bear upon questions purely civil, and with which the Church as a Church has nothing to do.—Therefore, the House of Representatives was right in refusing to receive the petition signed by the "three thousand clergymen of New England," though the professional and political Maxwells think otherwise.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—A letter has appeared in some of the public prints, signed by the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, in which he says President Pierce remarked to him in a recent conversation that the Nebraska Bill, as it passed the United States Senate, was "a proposition in favor of freedom," and "expressed surprise that it should meet with opposition at the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it." Now, what does that mean? Is the South, as often deceived, about to be turned again? We are afraid it will turn out that the "Little Giant" no more than President Pierce, will do to it on the slavery question. Interesting developments are ahead. We will publish the letter of Mr. Clemens in our next issue.

THE STEAMER UNION.—This boat, belonging to Messrs. Gamble, McKamy and Shields, of Polk county, and intended to run regularly between the mouth of Ocoee and Charleston, made her first trip in the trade on Monday last. She had on board, we understand, fifty or sixty tons of copper ore, from the Cherokee mines. The main object for which this boat was purchased and placed upon the waters of the Hiwassee, is to transport the ore dug from the Polk county mines, from the mouth of Ocoee to Charleston, whence it will be shipped by railroad. The boat is said to be a good one, is commanded by Capt. Jno. Shields, and will make daily trips. We trust the enterprise of the owners will be amply remunerated.

Many persons will be gratified to learn that the difficulty which has existed for some time between the Harde and the Sofis, in New York, is about to be adjusted—the former having manifested a disposition to come down upon the promise of a more equitable distribution of the Spoils. What will the Herald do now? "Othello's occupation's gone."

THE CAPTAIN.—We are happy to learn from one of the "provincial" papers that Capt. G. W. HARRIS, of Knoxville, is in command of the new steamer "Alida," now plying regularly between London and Knoxville. He is a famous clever fellow, understands the business of the river as well as any man that ever followed its windings, and as the Alida is said to be the best boat on the "noble tributary of the Mississippi," of course he will be the most popular as long as George walks "sole monarch of her decks." We wish him and his beautiful craft the most abundant success.

We have received a very neatly printed Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., for the year. The number of students in attendance 46. This is one of the best institutions in the State, and we recommend it to parents who have sons to educate.

NEW GOODS.—McSpadden & Horton have just received their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which they propose to sell on better terms than any body. Read their advertisement in another column, and then give them a call.

A GREAT CURIOUSITY.—A child that is not the exact image of his father.

## HON. JNO. BELL, AGAIN.

Some of the Southern papers are censuring this gentleman for his vote upon the Nebraska question in a manner altogether unequalled for that or any other act of his long public life. It would be just as well for the gentlemen of the press who are so hasty on the subject to wait a little—"there is luck in leisure sometimes"—before hurling their anathemas at distinguished men who may happen to differ with them upon "great national questions." There are not so many eminent men in the Senate at this time—men who, by their distinguished abilities and brilliant public career, have gained the confidence of the country—that we can afford to cast them aside simply because they may not happen to vote always in accordance with our views—particularly upon questions which we but partially understand. The Nebraska question was unexpectedly sprung upon the country, and we doubt very much whether a single one of those who are disposed to censure Mr. Bell for that vote understands its real significance and import, or has any true conceptions of the results to which it is intended to lead. But suppose, after all, it should turn out that the censurers are right and the censured wrong. It will at last amount to nothing more than an honest difference of opinion. Great minds cannot always see things in the same light, any more than they can always think alike. We are no great admirer of Mr. Bell, but we know he possesses abilities of a high order—that he has no superior in the Senate or out of it for far-seeing statesmanship—and we trust we shall always be ready to defend him or any other prominent man who may have the honor of representing in part the State of Tennessee in the conservative branch of the national legislature, from uncalled for assaults. So, wait for the wagon, gentlemen, and don't be so liberal in lashing out political donations to prominent men who may happen to differ with you, before you know whether they are right or wrong. No harm can result from waiting for further developments. But it is exceedingly unpleasant and perplexing to be constrained to take the back track when you have once started in the wrong direction—especially when so few men have the frankness and nobleness of soul to acknowledge they were wrong, even when convinced that they have committed an error.

COMMISSIONER TO GEORGIA.—We learn from the Nashville Whig of the 17th, that the Hon. A. V. Brown, has been appointed by Gov. Johnson, a commissioner to confer with the commissioner already appointed by the Governor of that State—Mr. Stell, President of the Georgia Senate—and report to the next Tennessee Legislature, what additional legislation is necessary to secure the rights of Georgia, as exclusive proprietor of that part of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Tennessee.

A Washington correspondent says: Millson and Lecher of Va., both Democrats, oppose the Nebraska Bill on account of its squinting towards squatter sovereignty. The S. C. delegation are in part opposed to it. Mr. Hunt of La., and Mr. Edwards of Tenn., both Whigs will also oppose it. There is therefore every probability of its defeat. The Gadsden Treaty was discussed two hours in executive session, to-day. There is a prospect of a long contest over it, and that it will be rejected finally.

MILITARY SPIRIT—DREAMS OF GLORY.—Our friend of the Chattanooga Advertiser appears to be struck with the idea of getting up a military organization in the youthful city at the foot of "Lookout." The subject is evidently a suggestive one, for the bachelors of the Advertiser talks about Cuba, prospective glory, beautiful haciendas, waving "kerchiefs, bright eyes, and so forth and so on. The dear little man—how warm and ardent he becomes in this the season of buds and blossoms, and how "distance lends enchantment to the view!" But of the military company—if our neighbor really desires to do "the State some service," wishes to raise troops for its support in the hour of gloom and peril, he should get married and go to work in the right way.

The New York Courier and Enquirer nominates the Hon. Jno. Bell for the Presidency in 1859.

The last Knoxville Statesman brings the gratifying intelligence that the weather in that direction for the last few days "has been pleasantly vernal."

GOODS AT NASHVILLE.—We neglected last week to direct attention to the Wholesale house of T. & W. Eakin & Co., Nashville, Tenn. They have a large and splendid assortment of Fine Fancy and Staple Goods, selected with great care and attention, which they will sell for cash or to prompt time dealers on the most liberal terms.

In this paper will be found an obituary notice of the death of Joseph Galbreath, formerly of McMinn, who died in Yam Hill county, Oregon, on the 4th of January.

Jno. A. MINNIS, Esq. of Chattanooga, announces himself as a candidate for Chancellor in the Fifth Chancery Division; and our friend, D. C. TREWITT, Esq. of Hamilton county, formerly of Bradley, is announced as a candidate for Attorney General in this Judicial District.

The Southern Herald, Athens, Ga., has been suspended, and the office sold. Its editor, Jno. H. Christy, Esq., formerly of Jonesboro, in this State, made an excellent paper, and we regret that his labors have not been more substantially rewarded.

Last week we neglected to notice the reception of Arthur's Home Magazine for March—Philadelphia. We are not in the habit of puffing publications from that direction, but Arthur's possesses so much real, intrinsic merit, that we cannot in justice withhold our commendation. There is a freshness and a high moral sentiment pervading all its articles not characteristic of the other monthlies we have met with; and persons wishing a magazine from the pages of which profit as well as pleasure may be derived, should subscribe for Arthur's.

The Register states that the present Attorney General and State Reporter, Wm. G. Swan, Esq. of Knoxville, will not be a candidate for re-election.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

On Wednesday the Speaker laid before the House of Representatives the following:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives.  
In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ult.

There have been in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and as yet, fruitless negotiations.

The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared, will be sent to Congress.—Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjust and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized.

The offending party is at our door with large powers for aggression, but none is alleged for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answer to our just complaints made to the Home Government are but the repetition of excuses rendered for inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct.—The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities. Spain does not seem to appreciate, to its full extent, her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them she owes it to justice, her friendly relations with this government, to guard with vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of those powers, and in case of injury to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wanton injustice of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and demand indemnity for the injury that has thereby been done to our citizens. In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, and the relation which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing upon commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arrive, I suggest to Congress the propriety of authorizing such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, March 15, 1854.

Immediately after the reading of the message—Mr. Bayley rose—I move the message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and printed. I beg to say that my admiration is excited by the character of the message.

Motion agreed to.  
[The spirit of the message was received with general favor by the House, privately expressed.]

MORAL SANCTIONS PROHIBITORY LAWS.—At a convention of temperance men, held at Woodstock, Vt., on Monday week the following resolution, among others was adopted: Resolved, That we believe the cause of temperance has declined since the enactment of the present stringent laws for its support; and that to recover the ground already lost by ill legislation upon this subject, it is necessary to drive the question altogether from legislative control, and to return to the good old way of convincing men of the error of their ways by the power of reason.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned sine die on the 10th inst., after a hard working session, during which many important bills were passed.—Among the most important are two laws similar to enactments upon the same subject passed by the Tennessee Legislature, viz: one to provide for a Geological survey of the State, and another increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Circuit Courts, the former to \$3,000, and the latter to \$1,800. A bill was also passed submitting to the people at the ballot box, the question whether three cents additional tax upon every one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property shall be imposed in aid of Common Schools.

RUMORS OF A THREATENED INVASION OF CANADA BY RUSSIA.—A telegraphic dispatch from Montreal says:—A strange story appeared some days ago in a Quebec paper to the effect that in consequence of advice from England the Provincial Post Office authorities had seized a letter intended for the Russian Government, containing a programme of an intended invasion of Canada by Russian soldiers via the United States. It was looked on here as a hoax, but to-night it is announced by telegraph from Quebec, that the writer of the letter has been seized, but no proof of treason was found in consequence of his having had time to destroy his letters—and that 10,000 militia are to be called out. The matter is still considered as a humbug of some kind.

The New York Times says the story that dispatches have been received from Havana stating that the authorities offer indemnity for the Black Warrior outrage is unfounded.

Massachusetts has overdone the Rail Road business. So many competing roads have been built that but few give remunerative dividends. Vermont is even worse off, for she has scarcely a paying road.

COMMISSION HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. J. E. Williams has associated with him in the Commission Business Dr. Jno. Rhen, formerly of Blountville, in this State. These gentlemen are both East Tennesseans. With Mr. Williams we have been acquainted for several years, and know him to be a first rate business man, prompt and correct in all his transactions. He has been for several years past engaged in doing a heavy Commission Business at Atlanta, and has rendered general satisfaction. We commend the new firm to those having consignments of produce for that direction.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says: Mr. Douglass and the cabinet are in constant attendance in the House, working like drill sergeants. But the South has broken front, and the Northern Democracy is in open mutiny. The bill is regarded as dead.

BAULKY HORSE.—When plagued with a baulky horse, tie a string around the joint above the hoof and walk before him, pulling the string gently at first, and increasing the strain until the animal moves, which it is said, he will not fail to do.

## THE OCOEE ROAD.

Editor Post.—The Ocoee Road has been open several months, while the product of the mines has but lately found its way over it to the Hiwassee, thence down the river to Charleston. A road of such importance as that which opens the copper district of Polk county with the valley of East Tennessee, cannot but form an item of some moment and interest alike to the planter and miner. Hereafter the line of transit of ores from the mines now operated in the vicinity of Ducktown, will be via Benton to the banks of the Hiwassee, at Gen. Gamble's Landing. Nature has made this a point of great advantage, by an imperishable limestone quarry, where a boat can lay with equal facility in all stages of water. This is 2½ miles from Benton and connected with it by an easy and excellent road. From Benton to the mines, the course is nearly south to Shield's mill. The present road being up Three Mile creek crossing it frequently and thence over several limestone ridges that could be easily avoided by changing the road bed. This would not increase the distance to the mills, which is seven miles, but would greatly improve the road. At Shield's mill the river is first seen, and the Ocoee Road at present properly begins. Here Sugarloaf mountain lift its conical top above the South banks of the Ocoee, while the road bends around a huge rocky bluff making quite down to the waters edge on the North. The white rock here, a species of porphyry, forms a line of separation of the slate from the carbonaceous limestone of the valley of East Tennessee. From this point to the Great Falls, a distance of three miles, the mountains do not crowd down upon the river, but give room for narrow yet fertile meadows. Passing the falls and winding for a half mile the abrupt steep rises here close upon the river, the eye delights to rest upon the fertile yet narrow fields skirting both banks of the Ocoee. These meadows finally end at the mouth of Greasy creek, 18 miles from the mines. The fertile windings and rapid falls of the river here commence, a point seven miles from, and 109 feet above Shield's, now Bryant's mills, and 850 feet below the mines. Peak now looks over peak, and cliff rests against cliff, to margin the boisterous floods as they roll along their rocky bed. On the foaming waters seem to issue from the caverns of these mountain piles as the eye struggles in vain to discover an opening in the mountains for the river. Several small streams leap from rock to rock and are lost in the Ocoee; and generally below the mouth of these creeks narrow rocky islands are formed, covered by small trees that take root in the decaying fragments of drift-wood. The road winds fourteen miles along the North bank of the river, giving a rich variety of wild and grand scenery before the mountains are passed or the abode of civilization reached. A remnant of the Cherokee still hold their lands South of the river on Tumbling Creek, but only one of their habitations can be seen from the road. The mountains passed, Ocoee flows on in its deep smooth bed. Several small knolls are cross-roads and the mines are reached. Although the road way from Greasy Creek to the mines is eighteen miles, yet a straight line between the two places is less than ten miles. The grade of the first seven miles, from Bryant's mills, is 26 feet to the mile, making section No. 1. And that of section No. 2, which is nine miles in length, is 62½ feet to the mile. While section No. 3, is seven miles and of the uniform grade of 36 1-8 feet per mile. This road has been surveyed with a view to determine its practicability for a Rail Road route, and the estimates of said proposed road will in due time be submitted. In the meantime I have the pleasure to remain, Yours, very respectfully, C. A. P.

Polk co., March 10, 1854.

There is much exhilaration among a portion of our citizens, caused by the decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of a portion of the liquor law. A salute of 365 guns was fired on the common to-day.

The following dispatch we find in the Baltimore American.

CONCORD, March 15.—New Hampshire Election.—The election in this State yesterday, was warmly contested, and the result is claimed as an Anti-Nebraska triumph—a large majority of those elected to the Legislature, being opposed to the bill. The ward in which Gen. Pierce resided gave 70 whig majority, and many of the strongest democratic towns in the state have gone whig. The Legislature is probably dominated by a small majority.—As far as heard from, 101 democrats and 103 whigs and Free Soilers have been elected, showing a democratic loss of 50 members since last year. The Democrats will probably have a majority in the Senate and Council. Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of about 2,500, a loss since last year, of 8,046 votes.

STAND FOR UNDER!—The Millerites of the North have fixed the 25th day of May next, as the time on which all things are to be "brought up, standing." The events that are now transpiring in Europe, it is contended, will be sufficiently consummated for a general overthrow of the Kingdoms of the earth—the eclipse will shut out the light of the sun—and, mid the general crash, Time itself is to be buried in oblivion! Persons interested will please take notice.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IS ISSUE.—There is, says the Washington Star, evidently a growing disposition among the Senators to accomplish the settlement of all outstanding questions with Mexico and those involved in the Gadsden and Conklin treaties, with as little delay as possible. The threatening present appearance of our Spanish relations may fairly be credited with superinducing much of this condition of senatorial sentiment.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says: Mr. Douglass and the cabinet are in constant attendance in the House, working like drill sergeants. But the South has broken front, and the Northern Democracy is in open mutiny. The bill is regarded as dead.

BAULKY HORSE.—When plagued with a baulky horse, tie a string around the joint above the hoof and walk before him, pulling the string gently at first, and increasing the strain until the animal moves, which it is said, he will not fail to do.

## EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

We learn from a friend just from East Tennessee, that this road is doing a large business, greatly exceeding that of last year.—The felicitous location of this road renders it worthy of a passing comment. The charter extends from Knoxville to Dalton, 111 miles, in a southwest direction, thus enabling it through most of that distance, to occupy the remarkable position of a trunk common to the great east and west and to the north and south thoroughfares, crossing at Knoxville, Tennessee. From this point, the road along the valley, between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge ranges via Adingdon, Lynchburg, Gordonsville and Alexandria to Washington, is all under contract, chiefly built, and will be completed within two years. The road direct to Cincinnati is provided for, and will be put under contract as soon as the route can be surveyed. The Tennessee river and its tributaries give an extensive steamboat communication above and below. The East Tennessee and Georgia road has 80 miles completed from Dalton to London, and the residue will be finished within the current year. The Rabun Gap (or Blue Ridge) road has recently been put under contract to Knoxville. A branch from Cleveland to Chattanooga is to be built as soon as the work can be done. Georgia has just granted a charter from Dalton to the Alabama line, in the direction of Montgomery, Tennessee and Alabama have provided for roads from Chattanooga to Nashville, to Memphis, to Salem and Mobile, and through Alabama in the direction to New Orleans. The Georgia State Road is in good order from Dalton to Atlanta, whence branches spread in all directions. Turning again to the north, from Cincinnati, roads radiate in all directions, extending to the lakes and far towards the frozen ocean.

Viewing Knoxville on the map, with its many connections, one is impressed with its eminent advantages as a great manufacturing centre; and with the importance of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, as the channel through which is to flow the countless trade and travel that must inevitably pass through that point. The recent report of the President shows that the net profits of the first 80 miles, having no connection but with the Georgia State Road, for the year 1853, were about 3½ per cent. What will they be when the double fin of roads, with this road as the common stem, shall have been completed? From Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah and Charleston, freight and passengers will go by this Road to Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Petersburg.

Between the two great commercial centres of New York and New Orleans, it is the direct line, and cannot be rivalled by any other, as it occupies exclusively the valley between the Cumberland Mountains and the Blue Ridge, which obliges any other route to deplete greatly, either to the north or the south.

It is the policy and intention of the company to declare a dividend of all net gains, (less a suitable reserve for contingencies) on the first of September next, and semi-annually thereafter, payable for the present in stock, but in cash as soon as the exigencies of the work will permit. The Road is well built, has little floating debt, is well managed, is doing a large and rapidly increasing business, will certainly pay good dividends, and its stock is now intrinsically worth full par value.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH CHANCERY DIVISIONS.—We subjoin a portion of the law enacting the fifth and sixth Chancery Divisions:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That this State shall be laid off into five Chancery Divisions, and the 5th division of District Chancery Courts shall consist of said courts held at Maryville, Kingston, Madisonville, Athens, Benton, Cleveland, Washington, Harrison, Pikeville, Jasper, Sparta and Livingston, and the counties by law attached to said districts, and the said courts comprising the said division shall continue to be held in the counties and districts as now provided, or as may hereafter be provided by law; and for said 5th division a Chancellor shall be elected who shall reside in the same, who shall be lawfully commissioned and qualified, and possess all the power and authority conferred on the Chancellors of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the counties of Carroll, Benton, Humphreys, Dickson, Hickman, Perry, Deatur, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Wayne, and Lawrence, shall, from and after the passage of this act, constitute a chancery district, to be known as the sixth chancery division of the State of Tennessee.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said Chancellors shall hold all the Courts as now required by law until the election of their successors, and Chancellors for the 5th and 6th divisions are elected by the people.

FUNERAL DISCOURSE.—The Atlanta Republican says, of the result of the Nebraska question as indicated by the vote in the Senate:

Just as we expected. This struggle breaks up both the old parties. The Whig party is irredeemably gone. Gen. Pierce uses the spoils by which he preserves a nominal existence for the Democratic party. Politicians may look out for suitable men for the next Presidency. That struggle will not result in a party triumph. Both parties are virtually dead. Let them be buried sixty fathoms below the level of tide-water, so that the earth itself may be free from the stench of their corruption.

CONQUERING A PEACE WITHOUT BLOOD.—A rigorous blockade of the Russian ports, throwing one year's crop in their hands, and steadily continued on to the time when, in ordinary circumstances, they would be preparing the subsequent crop, must break the Russian social system to pieces. "We need not," says the London Examiner, send a soldier, or shed a drop of our blood. We shall have to pay double price for candles and shoes for a year or so, and to incur the expense of augmenting our fleet. The Russian magnates will fight the rest of the battle for us; and if we simply confine ourselves to holding them tight to the work, they will, in the cause of rent and revenue, tear the Russian social system to tatters. If the present head of the house of Romanoffs calls upon the magnates to sacrifice their revenues to his pride, they will treat him as he treated his predecessors, Alexander and Paul."

A nephew of the late Mr. Bodisco, an officer of the Russian Imperial Guards, now in Washington, it is said, has been ordered to join his regiment for active service.

If you would enjoy the fruit, pluck not the blossom.

## REMOVED EXPEDITIONS AGAINST CUBA.

The recent outrage upon the Black Warrior, the general burst of indignation which has followed its announcement in this community, and the proceedings in the United States Congress for the repeal of the neutrality laws, have given a new impulse to the filibustero associations, and infused fresh courage into the Cuban exiles. Should the neutrality laws be repealed, it seems highly probable that organizations preparatory to a great expedition against Cuba will be set on foot along the whole line of coast from New York to New Orleans. The Cuban exiles are said to have raised already a sum of one million of dollars for the cause; another million could soon be raised in this country, if the government declared that it would not interfere. In a very short space of time, an army of ten thousand men could be enrolled, just as able and efficient as that which conquered the Mexicans; and we have not a doubt that some of the old Mexican Generals—General Quitman among others—would be ready and willing to accept posts of command. The present time is peculiarly favorable for the execution of any such designs. Both France and England are engrossed with the prospect of a European war, and neither could lend any assistance to Cuba that would be of any avail against a well equipped expedition from hence. If our government resolves to stand neutral, Cuba had better make amends for the Black Warrior outrage as soon as she can.—N. Y. Herald.

Lord Raglan, the Commander of the British army, on its way to Constantinople, is better known in the military history of England as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, by the daughter of Hon. Admiral Boscawen. He was born in 1788, and is now in his 66th year. He has been fifty years in military service. He was Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary of the Duke of Wellington, and distinguished himself at Fuentes d'Onore, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and other leading battles in the Peninsula. He also served in Flanders, and in the battle of Waterloo he lost an arm.

DEATH OF THE HON. KER BOYCE.—It is with pain that we learn of the death of Hon. Ker Boyce, of Charleston S. C., which occurred on Sunday night, of apoplexy, at Columbia, S. C.

VALUE OF ACorns.—The editor of The Advocate, Claiborne, La., has gone into a minute calculation upon the value of one crop of acorns in that parish—equivalent to our counties. He says that 1,800,000 pounds of pork will be consumed there in the year 1854, by the 12,000 inhabitants, and that the whole of it comes from the crop of acorns, and is worth the sum of \$90,000. Besides this he thinks an equal value has been added to the stock hogs. He thinks also that that parish grows \$35,000 more cotton than it would if all the planters had to depend upon the corn crop for their meat, so that the actual value of a crop of acorns is \$215,000.

A ROBBACK.—The Washington Star says—the story in "Washington Correspondence of Northern" journals, saying that there was a difference of opinion among the Cabinet, relative to the propriety of the course with reference to the Black Warrior case adopted by the President, is manufactured of whole cloth. This is notorious to all really well informed persons here.

An effigy of Senator Douglass was found hung on a tree in Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday morning last. Daniel O'Connell used to say that he was the best abused man in the United Kingdom. Mr. Douglass can say with truth that he has been hung oftener than any other living man in the United States.

The New York Times gives an account of a gang termed *Resurrectionists*, in that city, who make their living and money by stealing dead bodies. They supply, not only the anatomists of the city of New York and the State, but many public and private dissecting rooms elsewhere. A regular trade is carried on, and hundreds of dead bodies are stolen and shipped every year.

Mr. Wickhamedikov of St. Petersburg fell down stairs, the other day, and broke his name in three pieces.

Fanny Fern, having been to hear Theodore Parker preach, concludes her reflections thus:

"O, there's intellect there, there's poetry there—there's genius there; but I remember Colburn's—forget not Colburn! I know the 'twelve years' man, and the 'stone rolled away,' and a cold chill strikes to my heart when I hear Jesus of Nazareth lightly mentioned."

SLAVES IN RUSSIA.—Of the fifty three and a half millions people which Russia contained in 1842, not less than forty-two millions were slaves; and of these, fifteen millions were slaves of the Crown, or the Emperor.

In a late abolition speech in N. York, Miss Lucy Stone said:

"But I know so well that there is cotton in the ears of men, let us look for hope in the bosoms of the